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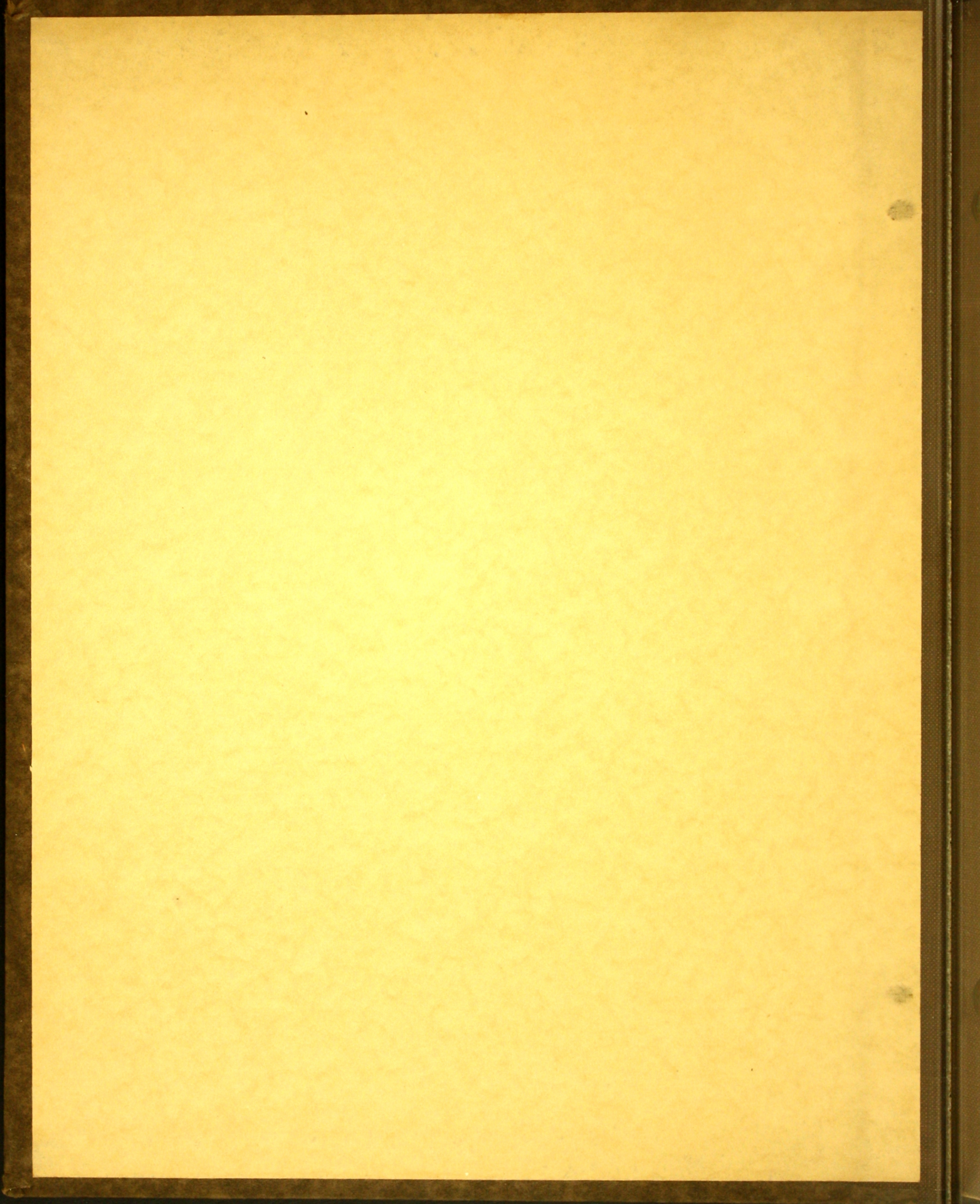
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Dated March, 1919

# ARCHITECTURAL FINISHES









PROCTER & GAMBLE





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)



FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS THIS TRADEMARK HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED  
AS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY BY ALL USERS OF VARNISH

## ARCHITECTURAL FINISHES

With Specifications, Description and other valuable  
information about Berry Brothers Varnishes  
and Finishes, compiled especially for

## ARCHITECTS

**BERRY BROTHERS**  
INCORPORATED  
**World's Largest Varnish Makers**  
ESTABLISHED 1858

DETROIT, U.S.A.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

SAN FRANCISCO

Branches in all the Principal Cities

ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES AND VARNISHES SHOULD BE  
ADDRESSED TO OUR "ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT," AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN









## TO THE ARCHITECT



IN PRESENTING this book to the Architect we have endeavored to conform to the most convenient size for filing, and we hope that the information which it contains will serve as a useful reference when writing specifications on Wood Finishing.

We have studied to avoid all superfluous descriptive matter, believing that there is a demand for a book covering specification data of this kind. If further detailed information is desired pertaining to any particular wood, we take pleasure in referring you to our book "NATURAL WOODS AND HOW TO FINISH THEM," but for all practical purposes in writing varnish specifications, sufficient data will be found in the following pages.

For any special cases that may arise, our Architectural Department will be pleased to co-operate by offering further technical advice or preparing the necessary samples to produce the desired color effects, and we earnestly request all architects to make free use of this service.

**BERRY BROTHERS**

*Detroit, Michigan, 1917*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

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# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR INTERIOR TRIM WORK OR DOORS

(Where a High-Grade Finish is Desired)

### **BERRY BROTHERS "LUXEBERRY" WOOD FINISH**

#### *General Conditions:*

The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below.

Caution should be taken to see that all woodwork is free from moisture and grease of any kind, and the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied. The best results can be obtained if the finishing is done in a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

#### *Application:*

- (a) **Where Water or Acid Stain is used on Open-Grained Woods which Require Filling, proceed in the following manner:**

Apply one coat of Stain of the desired shade, and after it is allowed to thoroughly dry, it should be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper until a smooth surface is produced. This operation shall be followed by the application of a second coat of the same stain diluted one-half with water, and after drying, it shall be lightly sanded to bring out the high-lights.

(NOTE—For Application of Water and Acid Stains for one- or two-coat work, see p. 31)

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to about the consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set, it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden.

**SHELLACKING**—A thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*White or Orange, as directed by the architect*) shall then be applied, and after it becomes hard, it shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper, and dusted off before the Varnish coats are applied.

**FINISHING COATS**—The above operation shall be followed by applying three coats of Berry Brothers Luxeberry Wood Finish. Plenty of time (*48 hours as a minimum,—depending upon the*

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued:*

*atmospheric conditions*) must be allowed between coats for the Varnish to thoroughly harden, and each coat shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied.

*For an Eggshell Gloss or Dull Finish*—the final coat shall be rubbed with fine pumice stone and water or pumice stone and oil, the former method being preferable.

### **(b) Where an Oil or Spirit Stain is Used on Open-Grained Woods—**

Apply one coat of Oil or Spirit Stain of the desired shade. Follow this operation with the application of a thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*white or orange, as directed by the architect*).

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to a consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden. The Varnishing Coats should then be applied, as directed by instructions under "*Finishing Coats*."

(NOTE—See Special Note and directions for application of Oil Stain, page 32.)

### **(c) For Finishing Close-Grained Woods—**

The Stain, Shellac, and Varnishing Coats should be applied as specified under Section (a); *except*, that the Paste Wood Filler should be omitted.

### **(d) For a Natural Finish on Open-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, omit the Stain, and use a Light Paste Wood Filler. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under instructions for "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

### **(e) For a Natural Finish on Close-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, the Stain and Filler should both be omitted. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

LUXEBERRY WOOD FINISH possesses exceptional qualities as a rubbing Varnish, and is extensively used for trim work, such as doors, casings, etc., in hotel buildings, office buildings and residential work. "Luxeberry Wood Finish" is the registered trade mark name now used to designate the finish long and favorably known as "BERRY BROTHERS HARD OIL FINISH."









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR INTERIOR WORK

(Where the Wear and Tear is Apt to be Excessive)

### BERRY BROTHERS ELASTIC INTERIOR

#### *General Conditions:*

The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below.

Caution should be taken to see that all woodwork is free from moisture and grease of any kind, and the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied. The best results can be obtained if the finishing is done in a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

#### *Application:*

- (a) **Where Water or Acid Stain is used on Open-Grained Woods which Require Filling, proceed in the following manner:**

Apply one coat of Stain of the desired shade, and after it is allowed to thoroughly dry, it should be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper until a smooth surface is produced. This operation shall be followed by the application of a second coat of the same stain diluted one-half with water, and after drying, it shall be lightly sanded to bring out the high-lights.

(NOTE—For Application of Water and Acid Stains for one- or two-coat work, see p. 31)

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to about the consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set, it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden.

**SHELLACKING**—A thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*White or Orange, as directed by the architect*) shall then be applied, and after it becomes hard, it shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper, and dusted off before the Varnish coats are applied.

**FINISHING COATS**—The above operation shall be followed by applying three coats of Berry Brothers Elastic Interior Finish. Plenty of time (*48 hours as a minimum,—depending upon the*

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued:*

*atmospheric conditions*) must be allowed between coats for the Varnish to thoroughly harden, and each coat shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied.

*For an Eggshell Gloss or Dull Finish*—the final coat shall be rubbed with fine pumice stone and water or pumice stone and oil, the former method being preferable.

### **(b) Where an Oil or Spirit Stain is Used on Open-Grained Woods—**

Apply one coat of Oil or Spirit Stain of the desired shade. Follow this operation with the application of a thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*white or orange, as directed by the architect*).

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to a consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden. The Varnishing Coats should then be applied, as directed by instructions under "*Finishing Coats*."

(NOTE—See Special Note and directions for application of Oil Stain, page 32.)

### **(c) For Finishing Close-Grained Woods—**

The Stain, Shellac, and Varnishing Coats should be applied as specified under Section (a); *except*, that the Paste Wood Filler should be omitted.

### **(d) For a Natural Finish on Open-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, omit the Stain, and use a Light Paste Wood Filler. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under instructions for "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

### **(e) For a Natural Finish on Close-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, the Stain and Filler should both be omitted. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

BERRY BROTHERS ELASTIC INTERIOR possesses great elasticity and durability, and will resist the action of hot or cold water, soap, etc., to a remarkable degree.









## FOR INTERIOR TRIM

(Imitation Rubbed Finish)

### BERRY BROTHERS DULGLOSS FINISH

BERRY BROTHERS DULGLOSS is particularly adaptable for use where economy is a consideration, and a rubbed effect is desired without the additional operation of rubbing. DULGLOSS is not intended to body up the finish, but is meant to be applied as a finishing coat.

In specifying DULGLOSS FINISH the specifications covering the application of Luxeberry Wood Finish, and other Varnishes should be followed, except that DULGLOSS can be substituted for the final coat, thus eliminating the cost of rubbing.

DULGLOSS FINISH is sometimes applied directly over a Shellac coat. This will produce an effect similar to a Wax Finish, but, of course, could not be expected to withstand the same amount of wear as though one or more Varnish coats were given before the application of the Dulgloss.

DULGLOSS FINISH contains no Wax and dries naturally to that soft velvety finish, which is so much in demand. It dries dust-free in about an hour, and will harden in about twelve hours. Many Flat Varnishes produce their flat effect by the aid of Wax, and cannot, therefore, possess the stability and durability of the finish produced with DULGLOSS.

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FUMED OAK—Genuine Fumed Oak is produced by submitting the wood to the fumes of ammonia in a closed box; the fumes completely penetrate the wood so that the color is absolutely non-fading. The depth of color is determined by the amount of tannic acid contained in the wood, and the length of time the wood is submitted to the ammonia fumes.

Only woods containing tannic acid are susceptible to the fuming process, and oak is the only wood containing any appreciable quantity, although Chestnut contains a little. Other woods must be stained if the fumed color is wanted. Finished samples of wood upon request.









## FOR FLOORS

### BERRY BROS. LIQUID GRANITE FLOOR VARNISH

#### *General Conditions:*

All Floors must be thoroughly dry and free from grease and dirt of any kind before the finish is applied, and precaution shall be taken to see that the surface is smooth and even. The best results will be obtained if the varnish is spread in a temperature of about 70 degrees F. The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below.

#### *Application:*

#### **ON OPEN-GRAINED WOODS**

The Floors shall first be filled with Berry Brothers Light Paste Wood Filler (*or other shade to be selected by architect*). The Filler can be thinned to a consistency of from 6 to 8 lbs. of Filler to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set, it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain, and allowed to harden. At least 24 hours shall be allowed for this purpose.

After this operation, the Floors shall be given two full coats of LIQUID GRANITE "A", plenty of time (*48 hours as the minimum, depending upon atmospheric conditions*), to be allowed between coats for the Varnish to harden, and the first coat shall be lightly sanded before the succeeding coat is applied. If a dull finish is desired, it can be obtained by rubbing the final coat with pumice stone and water, or pumice stone and oil,—the former method being preferable.

#### **ON CLOSE-GRAINED WOODS**

The treatment for close-grained woods is the same, except that the Paste Wood Filler is omitted.

(Specifications continued on next page)









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued*

THE USE OF SHELLAC OR LIQUID FILLERS AS FIRST-COATERS SHOULD BE AVOIDED FOR ALL FLOOR WORK.

If the Floors are to be stained, great care should be taken to see that the stain is thoroughly dry and sandpapered smooth before the Varnish is applied.

LIQUID GRANITE is universally known as a Floor Varnish of the highest grade, because of its unusual qualities of elasticity and durability, and it is often used for Trim Work in schools, apartment buildings, etc., as well as for floors, because of its remarkable resistance to wear and tear, and it is not affected by either hot or cold water.

LIQUID GRANITE is manufactured in two grades, i. e.—Liquid Granite "A" and Liquid Granite "B." Liquid Granite "A" is intended for use on new work, whereas Liquid Granite "B" is particularly adaptable for restoring the finish on old floors and for linoleum. It is of the same high quality as Liquid Granite "A," but is not as heavy in body.

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"SWEATING OUT"—This is the term used to describe the blotchy, greasy appearance on an otherwise handsome finish. It only occurs on a rubbed job, and is usually caused by rubbing a varnished surface before the under coat is perfectly hard.

The owner is often the indirect cause of this trouble, and clients should be warned of the danger of undue hurry in finishing the woodwork. The remedy is to wait a day or two until the "sweating out" process is over, and then apply another coat of varnish.

RAISING THE GRAIN OF THE WOOD—The ridgy surface that sometimes mars the appearance of the finish is usually produced during the operation of staining. Water Stains are especially apt to raise the grain unless carefully applied. After applying Water Stains they should be wiped in with a bunch of cotton waste or a pad of cheese-cloth. This serves the double purpose of making a uniform color-tone and absorbing the surplus moisture that would cause the wood to swell—or, "raise the grain," as it is called.









## WAX FINISHING

### BERRY BROTHERS FLOOR WAX

#### *General Conditions:*

All surfaces to be treated with Berry Brothers Floor Wax shall be free from moisture, and must be well cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied.

#### *Application:*

Floors that are to be waxed without an under coating should be treated as follows:

#### OAK AND OPEN-GRAINED WOOD

**FILLING**—The wood should be given one coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler (*of the desired shade*), applied with a brush, and after allowing it to set until a flat effect is produced it should be rubbed briskly across the grain with a rag or piece of burlap, and the surplus Filler removed with a clean rag. (*The Filler should be diluted to a consistency of from six to eight pounds of Filler to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha*). This operation should be followed with one coat of Berry Brothers Floor Wax. The Wax should be applied with a rag and should then be polished with a weighted floor-brush, rubbing with the grain. A final rubbing with a soft cloth will improve the finish.

Apply the second coat in the same manner.

Greater body and durability can be obtained if the floors are given a coat of Liquid Granite before waxing, and in this event the Varnish should be allowed to thoroughly harden and should be lightly sandpapered before the Wax is applied.

**STAINING**—If the work is to be Stained, the staining shall precede the filling. Precaution should be taken to see that the stain is thoroughly dry and sandpapered smooth before proceeding further with the work.

*On Pine, Maple and other Close-Grained Woods*, omit the Filler; otherwise the treatment is the same.

**OLD WORK**—In Waxing old worn Floors that have been previously varnished, clean the surface well with Turpentine and apply the Wax as directed above.

BERRY BROTHERS FLOOR WAX is especially adapted for finishing purposes, producing a hard, attractive finish that will not soften.









FOR KITCHEN FLOORS, FACTORY FLOORS, ETC.

**BERRY BROTHERS LIONOIL**

*General Conditions:*

Precaution shall be taken to see that the Floors are thoroughly dry and free from grease and dirt of any kind, and it is essential that they be sandpapered smooth before the finish is applied. The best results can be obtained with Lionoil when applied in a temperature of about 70 degrees F. Lionoil must be applied as it comes from the can, without adulteration of any kind, according to the following instructions.

*Application:*

Lionoil can either be brushed on evenly or applied with a rag or piece of cheese cloth. Apply two coats, allowing sufficient time for the first coat to harden before the succeeding coat is applied. From 12 to 24 hours is required for this purpose, according to atmospheric conditions.

LIONOIL can be used to far greater advantage than Linseed oil for Floors in factories, hospitals, school buildings, etc., or wherever economy is a consideration, as it will produce a better finish both in respect to appearance and durability. It will not dry out in streaks, and is used extensively on the Floors of Kindergartens, as it does not collect the dust and dirt as most oil preparations.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR WHITE ENAMEL WORK ON WOOD

### **BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL** **BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WHITE PRIMER**

#### *General Conditions:*

Caution should be taken to see that all surfaces to be treated with Luxeberry White Enamel are free from moisture and the woodwork must be well cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied. All nail holes must be well puttied, and all knots should be coated with Berry Brothers SDC White Shellac.

The material must be delivered to the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the cans, according to the following specifications. If thinning is necessary due to exposure to the air, a minimum amount of pure Turpentine should be used.

Both the Enamel and Primer should be thoroughly stirred before using, and should be applied at a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

#### *Application:*

#### **ON WHITE WOOD, BIRCH OR GUM WOOD**

Apply one coat of pure White Lead reduced with equal parts of Linseed Oil and Turpentine to a brushing consistency. If necessary Berry Brothers Light Japan Dryer can be added to hasten the drying. This operation should be followed by applying two coats of Berry Brothers Luxeberry White Primer, and two coats of Berry Brothers Luxeberry White Enamel. Plenty of time (*three days as a minimum, depending upon atmospheric conditions*) must be allowed between coats for the Enamel and Primer to thoroughly harden, and each coat shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied. The finish can either be left in the natural gloss or rubbed to a dull finish with fine pumice stone and water, according to the architect's directions.

If the work is to be rubbed, the final coat should be allowed to stand at least five or six days before rubbing. Luxeberry White Enamel can be furnished in the Eggshell Gloss finish if desired.

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued*

### ON PINE AND WOODS POSSESSING A PRONOUNCED GRAIN

Additional coats of Primer are necessary to obscure the markings of the wood, and where Pine is used it is especially essential that the wood be treated with a coat of pure Lead and Oil before applying the Primer and the Enamel.

LUXEBERRY ENAMEL is also manufactured in the Light Gray, French Gray, Pearl Gray, Ivory and Cream finish, and can be furnished in Eggshell Gloss in these colors if desired. Luxeberry White Primer can also be used as the Undercoating for these additional colors.

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL produces a permanent and durable finish that can be washed with a gentle application of pure soap and water, so that the freshness and beauty of the finish can be maintained indefinitely.

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**WOODS BEST ADAPTED FOR WHITE ENAMEL WORK**—The lightest colored woods are not necessarily the best for finishing in White Enamel; absence of grain and prominent markings are more desirable features. White Wood is good as it is practically neutral in the matter of grain. White Pine and Maple are also good. Gumwood, Cherry and Birch are suitable if care is taken to reject wood with very pronounced markings or color.

Close-grained woods should always be chosen. Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Mahogany, and woods of this class are not good for finishing in White Enamel.

**WHY VARNISH OR ENAMEL CRACKS**—It is not necessarily a sign of poor material when the finish cracks on a newly varnished job. One of the commonest causes for this trouble is allowing insufficient time between coats. As varnish dries it contracts, and keeps on contracting until it is hard through.

If a coat of varnish is applied over one that is only surface dry, the force exerted by the continued contraction of the under coat will almost inevitably cause the varnish applied over it to crack.

The only infallible preventive of varnish cracking from this cause is to allow time for each coat to harden through before applying another.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR WHITE ENAMEL WORK ON PLASTER OR CEMENT WALLS

### **BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WHITE PRIMER BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WALL SIZE**

#### *General Conditions:*

Caution should be taken to see that all surfaces to be treated with Luxeberry White Enamel are well cleaned and free from grease and moisture. All holes must be filled with Plaster of Paris until a smooth, even surface is produced. The material must be brought to the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the cans, according to the following specifications. If thinning is necessary due to exposure to the air, a minimum amount of pure Turpentine should be used.

Both the Primer and Enamel should be thoroughly stirred before using, and should be applied in a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

#### *Application:*

Add one part Luxeberry Wall Size to three parts Luxeberry White Primer; agitate thoroughly and apply to Walls. After thoroughly dry, sand lightly with 00 Garnet sandpaper. Apply one full coat of Luxeberry White Primer (*do not add Luxeberry Wall Size to this coat*).

*NOTE—The addition of the Luxeberry Wall Size for the first coat of Primer is for the purpose of sealing up the pores and preventing dampness in the walls from affecting the Enamel. It is important that Luxeberry Wall Size be used for this purpose.*

Apply two coats of Luxeberry White Enamel. Plenty of time (*three days as a minimum, depending upon atmospheric conditions*) must be allowed between coats for the Primer and Enamel to thoroughly harden, and each coat should be lightly sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied. If a dull

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued*

finish is desired, the final coat should be rubbed with fine pumice stone and water. The last coat should be allowed to stand at least five or six days before rubbing.

LUXEBERRY ENAMEL can be furnished in the Eggshell Gloss finish if desired.

LUXEBERRY ENAMEL is also manufactured in the French Gray, Light Gray, Pearl Gray, Ivory and Cream finish, and can also be furnished in Eggshell Gloss in these colors.

LUXEBERRY WHITE PRIMER can also be used as the Undercoating for these additional colors.

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL produces a permanent and durable finish that can be washed with a gentle application of pure soap and water, so that the freshness and beauty of the finish can be maintained indefinitely.

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**DAMAR GUM**—This is the palest varnish gum known. It is not a copal gum, but a resin from certain living trees allied to the pine family, called the *Dammarra*, found in the Dutch East Indies. The finest grade of Damar gum is known commercially as "Batavia," from the city and seaport of that name, situated on the north coast of the Island of Java.

Damar Varnish is very light in color and is largely used in Gloss Paints. It is also sometimes combined with Zinc in producing White Enamels. It does not dry hard enough to be used as a finishing varnish in the usual way.

**COPAL GUM**—Copal is the fossilized resin of extinct trees. It is of great antiquity and is found in places now treeless and barren.

New Zealand is one of the principal sources of supply—this being where the famous "*Kauri*" gum fields are located. Copal is also found in parts of Africa, the Philippines, Brazil, the Baltic, and other countries. It is found beneath the surface at depths varying from three to twelve feet or more.

Copal forms the base in the manufacture of our fine varnishes, the solvents being Linseed Oil and Turpentine









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR INTERIOR WORK

(WHERE SOFT MISSION EFFECTS ARE DESIRED AND LABOR ECONOMY IS A STRONG CONSIDERATION)

### BERRY BROTHERS LACKLUSTRE

#### *General Conditions:*

The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below. Lacklustre should be thoroughly stirred until the pigment is in perfect solution before using.

Caution should be taken to see that all woodwork is free from moisture and grease of any kind, and the trim shall be cleaned and sandpapered smooth before the finish is applied. The finishing shall be done in a temperature of about 70° F., and in the event of cold or damp weather, the architect shall be duly notified if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining the proper heat in the building.

#### *Application:*

Apply the Lacklustre of the desired shade with either a brush, a piece of cheese cloth, or cotton waste, rubbing well into the grain, and after allowing a few moments for the finish to set, the Lacklustre should be wiped off with a clean cloth, rubbing with the grain for the purpose of evening up the color tone.

One coat of Lacklustre is all that is generally given, although two coats will improve the finish, but will, of course, slightly darken the color.

LACKLUSTRE is especially suitable for Bungalow Work, or wherever soft mission effects are desired. LACKLUSTRE will accomplish with one coat what heretofore necessitated a coat of Stain and Wax. LACKLUSTRE contains no wax, and therefore will not collect the dust and dirt, and will not spot white when affected by water.

LACKLUSTRE is made in the colors shown on next page.

(Specifications continued on next page)









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## SAMPLE SHADES BERRY BROTHERS LACKLUSTRE



SILVER GRAY



FOREST GREEN



BROWN FLEMISH



BOG OAK



GOLDEN OAK



FILIPINO



MISSION



GREEN FLEMISH



WALNUT



DARK WEATHERED



MAHOGANY



LIGHT WEATHERED



ANTWERP



BLACK FLEMISH

ALSO MADE IN TRANSPARENT (OR NATURAL)









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR FRONT DOORS AND EXTERIOR WORK

(Marine Architecture, Etc.)

### BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY SPAR VARNISH

#### *General Conditions:*

The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below.

Caution should be taken to see that all woodwork is free from moisture and grease of any kind, and it shall be the duty of the contractor to see that the trim is thoroughly cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied. The best results can be obtained if the Varnish is spread in a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

#### *Application:*

##### (a) ON OPEN-GRAINED WOODS

Apply one coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler of the desired shade, followed by three coats of Berry Brothers Luxeberry Spar Varnish. Plenty of time should be allowed between coats for the Varnish to thoroughly harden (*3 days as a minimum*) and each coat to be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied. A Dull Finish can be obtained by rubbing the final coat with pumice stone and water or pumice stone and oil.

##### (b) ON CLOSE-GRAINED WOODS

The treatment is the same except that the Paste Wood Filler should be omitted.

*NOTE—If the exterior work is to be Stained, precaution should be taken to allow the stain to thoroughly dry, and it should then be sanded to a smooth even surface with 00 Garnet sandpaper. Water and Acid Stains are more suitable for exterior work, as the majority of Oil Stains are very slow in drying, and unless allowed to stand for a considerable time they are apt to retard the drying of the Varnish unless sealed with a coat of Shellac, which is impracticable for exterior work.*

LUXEBERRY SPAR VARNISH is manufactured especially for use on all types of Marine Architecture, as well as Front Doors, Window Sills, and such surfaces as are subjected to severe weather exposure, as it is absolutely waterproof.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

FOR CHURCH OR SCHOOL SEATS, ETC.

## BERRY BROTHERS HARD DRYING CHURCH OAK

### *General Conditions:*

The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below.

Caution should be taken to see that all woodwork is free from moisture and grease of any kind, and the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied. The best results can be obtained if the finishing is done in a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

### *Application:*

- (a) **Where Water or Acid Stain is used on Open-Grained Woods which Require Filling, proceed in the following manner:**

Apply one coat of Stain of the desired shade, and after it is allowed to thoroughly dry, it should be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper until a smooth surface is produced. This operation shall be followed by the application of a second coat of the same stain diluted one-half with water, and after drying, it shall be lightly sanded to bring out the high-lights.

(NOTE—For Application of Water and Acid Stains for one- or two-coat work, see p. 31)

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to about the consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set, it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden.

**SHELLACKING**—A thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*White or Orange, as directed by the architect*) shall then be applied and after it becomes hard, it shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper, and dusted off before the Varnish coats are applied.

**FINISHING COATS**—The above operation shall be followed by applying two coats of Berry Brothers Hard Drying Church Oak. Plenty of time (*48 hours as a minimum,—depending upon the*

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued:*

*atmospheric conditions*) must be allowed between coats for the Varnish to thoroughly harden, and each coat shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied.

*For an Eggshell Gloss or Dull Finish*—the final coat shall be rubbed with fine pumice stone and water or pumice stone and oil, the former method being preferable.

### **(b) Where an Oil or Spirit Stain is Used on Open-Grained Woods—**

Apply one coat of Oil or Spirit Stain of the desired shade. Follow this operation with the application of a thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*white or orange, as directed by the architect*).

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to a consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden. The Varnishing Coats should then be applied, as directed by instructions under "*Finishing Coats*."

(NOTE—See Special Note and directions for application of Oil Stain, page 32.)

### **(c) For Finishing Close-Grained Woods—**

The Stain, Shellac, and Varnishing Coats should be applied as specified under Section (a); *except*, that the Paste Wood Filler should be omitted.

### **(d) For a Natural Finish on Open-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, omit the Stain, and use a Light Paste Wood Filler. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under instructions for "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

### **(e) For a Natural Finish on Close-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, the Stain and Filler should both be omitted. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

BERRY BROTHERS HARD DRYING CHURCH OAK is a Varnish of exceptional merit especially adapted for use on church and school seats. It will dry hard and free from tack, producing a handsome and durable finish.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS, POST OFFICES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

### BERRY BROTHERS NO. 200 FINISHING VARNISH

#### *General Conditions:*

The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages and applied as it comes from the can, according to the specifications given below.

Caution should be taken to see that all woodwork is free from moisture and grease of any kind, and the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and sandpapered smooth before any finish is applied. The best results can be obtained if the finishing is done in a temperature of about 70 degrees F.

#### *Application:*

- (a) **Where Water or Acid Stain is used on Open-Grained Woods which Require Filling, proceed in the following manner:**

Apply one coat of Stain of the desired shade, and after it is allowed to thoroughly dry, it should be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper until a smooth surface is produced. This operation shall be followed by the application of a second coat of the same stain diluted one-half with water, and after drying, it shall be lightly sanded to bring out the high-lights.

(NOTE—For Application of Water and Acid Stains for one- or two-coat work, see p. 31)

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to about the consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set, it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden.

**SHELLACKING**—A thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*White or Orange, as directed by the architect*) shall then be applied, and after it becomes hard, it shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper, and dusted off before the Varnish coats are applied.

**FINISHING COATS**—The above operation shall be followed by applying three coats of Berry Brothers No. 200 Finishing Varnish. Plenty of time (*48 hours as a minimum,—depending upon the*

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## *Application—Continued:*

*atmospheric conditions*) must be allowed between coats for the Varnish to thoroughly harden, and each coat shall be sanded with 00 Garnet sandpaper before the succeeding coat is applied.

*For an Eggshell Gloss or Dull Finish*—the final coat shall be rubbed with fine pumice stone and water or pumice stone and oil, the former method being preferable.

### **(b) Where an Oil or Spirit Stain is Used on Open-Grained Woods—**

Apply one coat of Oil or Spirit Stain of the desired shade. Follow this operation with the application of a thin coat of Berry Brothers SDC Shellac (*white or orange, as directed by the architect*).

A coat of Berry Brothers Paste Wood Filler shall then be given. The Filler should be thinned to a consistency of from six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha. After allowing the Filler to set it should be wiped off with burlap, rubbing across the grain. The surface should then be wiped off with a clean cloth and the Filler allowed to harden. The Varnishing Coats should then be applied, as directed by instructions under "*Finishing Coats*."

(NOTE—See Special Note and directions for application of Oil Stain, page 32.)

### **(c) For Finishing Close-Grained Woods—**

The Stain, Shellac, and Varnishing Coats should be applied as specified under Section (a); *except*, that the Paste Wood Filler should be omitted.

### **(d) For a Natural Finish on Open-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, omit the Stain, and use a Light Paste Wood Filler. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under instructions for "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

### **(e) For a Natural Finish on Close-Grained Woods—**

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, the Stain and Filler should both be omitted. Otherwise the treatment of the wood is the same as specified under "*Shellacking and Finishing Coats*."

BERRY BROTHERS NO. 200 FINISHING VARNISH is manufactured to conform with the United States Government requirements according to the formula issued by the Supervising Architect's Office. This Varnish is invariably approved by the Government Authorities whenever submitted for chemical analysis, and is used very extensively on United States Post Offices and Federal Buildings.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

FOR INTERIOR WALLS OR CEILINGS  
(Where an Attractive Sanitary Coating is Desired)

## **BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WALL FINISH** **BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY WALL SIZE**

### *General Conditions:*

Precaution shall be taken to see that all surfaces to be treated with Luxeberry Wall Finish are thoroughly dry, and free from grease or dirt of any kind. All holes or cracks shall be filled with Plaster of Paris, which shall be smoothed off to an even surface and allowed to harden. The Luxeberry Wall Finish must be thoroughly stirred until the pigment is in perfect solution, and the best results can be obtained if this material is spread in a temperature of 70 degrees F.

Luxeberry Wall Finish is ready for the brush when it leaves the Factory, but if thinning is necessary, due to the evaporation of the volatile material because of exposure to the air, only pure Turpentine should be used.

### *Application:*

#### (a) ON PLASTER OR CEMENT WALLS

To three parts Luxeberry Wall Size add one part Luxeberry Wall Finish of the desired shade and apply after thoroughly agitating.

Follow the above operation with the application of two full coats of Berry Brothers Luxeberry Flat Wall Finish of the desired shade, plenty of time (*under ordinary conditions about 36 hours*), to be allowed between coats for drying.

NOTE—*The application of Luxeberry Wall Size for the first coat serves to seal up the pores and prevent any dampness in the walls from affecting the final coats of the Wall Finish.*

#### (b) ON WOODWORK, METAL OR FIBRE-BOARD

Omit the first coat of Luxeberry Wall Size, applying two full coats of Luxeberry Wall Finish of the desired shade, the first coat to be allowed to thoroughly harden (*about 36 hours to be allowed*

(Specifications continued on next page)









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## Application—Continued

for this purpose under ordinary conditions), before the final coat is applied.

NOTE—Where Luxeberry Wall Finish is applied on Metal Work, the surface should first be cleaned off with gasoline to remove all acid or grease spots.

LUXEBERRY WALL FINISH will produce a soft velvety surface which can be washed without injury to the finish, as it is permanent in color, and is composed of Oil Colors of the highest grade, and the very best vehicle as a binder.

LUXEBERRY WALL FINISH is easy to apply, as it flows out freely and brushes out smoothly without showing laps. It can be used with equal satisfaction on metal ceilings, burlap or canvas.

		
IVORY WHITE	LIGHT BLUE	SILVER GRAY
		
CORAL PINK	MEDIUM GREEN	CREAM COLOR
		
LIGHT GREEN	LIGHT OLIVE	FRENCH GRAY
		
GOLDEN YELLOW	FAWN BROWN	TERRA COTTA
		
LIGHT SALMON	VELVET BROWN	GOLDEN BROWN
		
AZURE BLUE	PERMANENT RED	DELFT BLUE
		
ROMAN YELLOW	ROYAL GREEN	CRIMSON RED

ALSO MADE IN "WHITE," WHICH CAN BE TINTED AS DESIRED BY MIXING WITH THE REGULAR SHADES; OR THE REGULAR COLORS CAN BE MODIFIED BY THE JUDICIOUS BLENDING OF THE DIFFERENT SHADES.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR CEMENT AND CONCRETE SURFACES

### BERRY BROTHERS LUXEBERRY CEMENT COATING

#### *General Conditions:*

All Cement Surfaces to be treated with Berry Brothers Luxeberry Cement Coating must be thoroughly dry and clean so that they are entirely free from grease and dirt of any kind. The Cement Coating must be well stirred up until the pigment is in perfect solution. The best results can be obtained in spreading this material in a temperature of about 70 degrees F. The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can, according to the following specifications. If thinning is necessary, pure Turpentine should be used as the thinner.

#### *Application:*

Apply two full coats of Berry Brothers Luxeberry Cement Coating of the desired shade, brushing it on evenly, and allowing plenty of time for the first coat to thoroughly harden (*48 hours as the minimum, depending upon atmospheric conditions*), before the final coat is applied.

LUXEBERRY CEMENT COATING is a Sanitary Preservative Coating, adaptable for all Cement and Concrete Surfaces, and produces a hard, glossy finish that can be rubbed if desired. It is suitable for both interior or exterior work, and is absolutely waterproof. It is adapted for Floors of Garages, Factories, Schools, Hospitals, etc., where the maintenance of sanitary conditions is of unusual importance.

LUXEBERRY CEMENT COATING is manufactured in the colors shown on the next page.

*(Specifications continued on next page)*









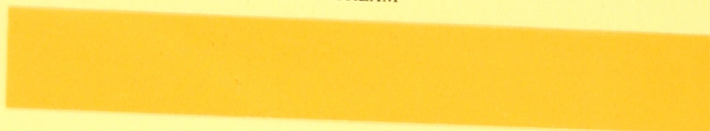
# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

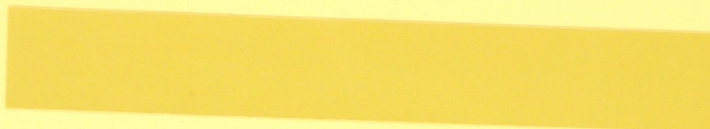
## SAMPLE SHADES BERRY BROTHERS CEMENT COATING



CREAM



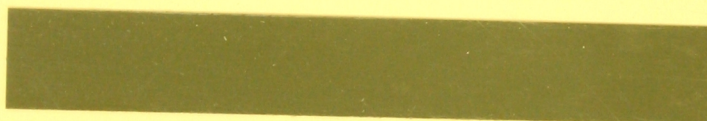
YELLOW



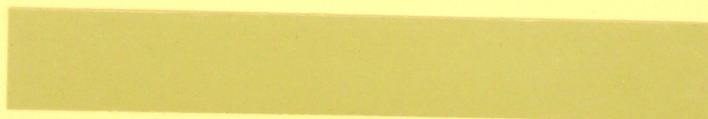
LEMON GREEN



STONE



SLATE



PEARL GRAY



RED



BUFF



BROWN STONE

ALSO MADE IN TRANSPARENT









FOR ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

**BERRY BROTHERS ARCHITECTURAL DULL BLACK**

*General Conditions:*

The surface to be treated with Architectural Dull Black shall be washed off with gasoline until it is entirely free from grease or dirt of any kind. The best results can be obtained by applying this material in a temperature of about 70 degrees F. The material must be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can, according to the directions given below.

*For Interior Work.*—Use Berry Brothers Architectural Dull Black Interior.

*For Exterior Work.*—Use Berry Brothers Architectural Dull Black Exterior.

*NOTE—Both Architectural Dull Black Interior and Exterior are of equal merit, but Architectural Dull Black Exterior is more suitable for surfaces exposed to the weather and would be impracticable for interior purposes owing to its comparative slowness in drying.*

*Application:*

Apply two coats of Berry Brothers Architectural Dull Black, allowing plenty of time for the first coat to thoroughly harden before the final coat is applied.

BERRY BROTHERS ARCHITECTURAL DULL BLACK is especially adaptable for Ornamental Iron Work, Elevators, etc., as it possesses exceptional merits as a tough and elastic coating. It dries naturally to a dull, velvety finish, and can be obtained in the Gloss Black, as well as in the Dull Green and Gloss Green.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

FOR SHINGLE STAIN OR HALF-TIMBER WORK

## BERRY BROTHERS SHINGLETINT

### *General Conditions:*

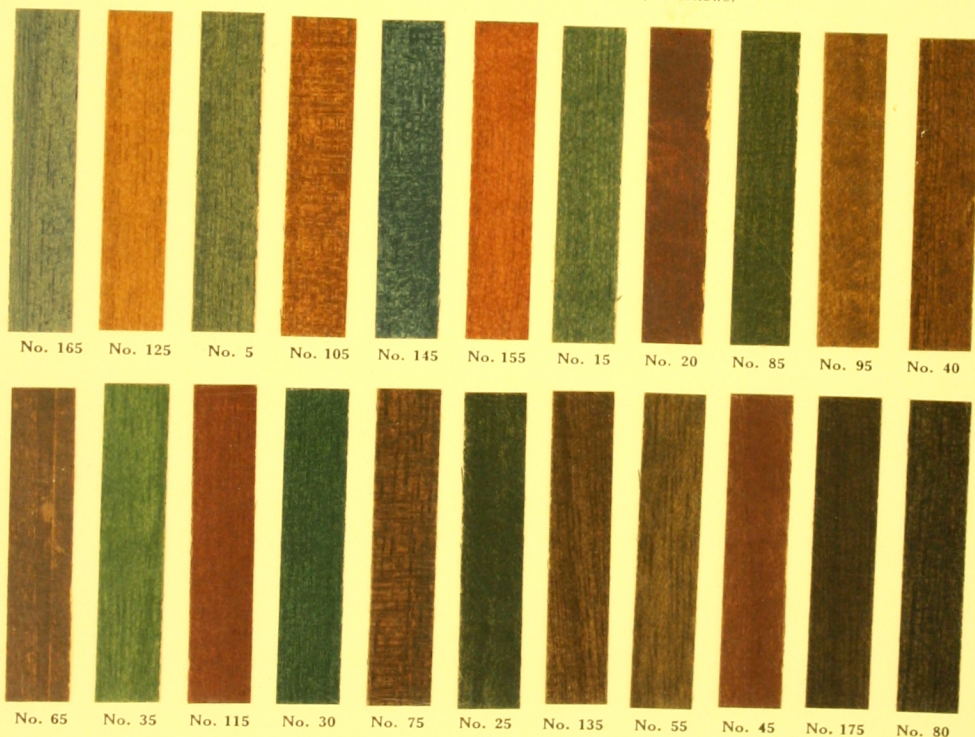
The material shall be delivered on the job in sealed packages, and applied as it comes from the can without thinning, according to the following instructions.

### *Application:*

The Shingletint shall be thoroughly stirred until the pigment is in perfect solution. One coat applied by dipping is about equivalent to two coats brushed on.

### SAMPLE SHADES BERRY BROTHERS SHINGLETINT

Manufactured in twenty-two handsome shades, as follows:



SHINGLETINT represents the highest results yet obtained in the manufacture of shingle stain. It possesses great penetrative and preservative qualities, being a scientific combination of colors finely ground in pure Linseed Oil, Creosote Oil and the necessary drying agents. It prolongs the life of the shingles by retarding decay, at the same time imparting a very artistic finish.









# BERRY BROTHERS FINISHES

(RECOGNIZED FOR SIXTY YEARS)

## FOR GUTTERS, METAL ROOFS, IRON FENCES

(Or, All Metal Work Requiring a Rust-Proof Coating)

### BERRY BROTHERS LIONOIL RED

#### *General Conditions:*

All surfaces must be free from dirt and moisture. Lionoil Red is ready for the brush when it leaves the Factory, but if thinning is necessary, owing to exposure to the air, only pure Turpentine shall be used.

*NOTE—As a precautionary measure, all surfaces on which Lionoil is to be applied should be washed off with gasoline to remove all acid or grease spots.*

#### *Application:*

Apply two full coats of Lionoil Red allowing from 24 to 48 hours between coats for drying, depending upon weather conditions.

LIONOIL RED is a Rust Proof Coating especially adapted for use on Exterior Metal Work, producing an elastic and durable finish not affected by exposure to the elements. The construction and expansion of the metal will not cause LIONOIL RED to crack or chip because of its great elasticity. This material can also be furnished in other shades.

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**HURRIED WORK**—All Varnish Coats should be given sufficient time to harden through before applying another. Varnish contracts as it dries, and if another coat is applied while the under coat is still drying or contracting, it will almost inevitably cause the finish to crack. Varnish may appear hard when it is only surface-dry, and should always be allowed time enough to dry right through before applying another coat. Hurried work is responsible for many an unsatisfactory finishing operation.









Description and Directions for Application

**BERRY BROTHERS WOOD STAINS**

When wood is stained, staining is the first operation, so that the stain coat is often the foundation of the finish, and should therefore receive very careful attention, as the ultimate appearance of the finish depends largely upon this operation.

There are four kinds of stains—*Water, Acid, Spirit and Oil Stains*. The results obtained with Water or Acid Stains are practically identical, the same being true of Spirit and Oil Stains.

**WATER AND ACID STAINS**

Water and Acid Stains are only suitable for new work, and cannot be used for refinishing purposes. These stains produce the clearest and most transparent color effects, as the coloring agents are in perfect solution, which is not always the case with other stains. The principal objection to the use of Water or Acid Stains is their tendency to raise the grain of the wood. To overcome this objection, we recommend the following process of application.

**TWO COAT WORK**—Apply one coat of Stain full strength, using a sponge or soft brush, and then rub into the wood with a pad of cheese cloth. This serves to distribute the stain evenly and in case the grain has been raised to any considerable extent, it is advisable to sand it down with 00 Garnet sandpaper, and follow with a second coat of the same Stain diluted one-half with water. This second coat of Stain is given for the sake of uniformity, as it is possible that an uneven effect might be produced by sanding through the first coat of Stain in certain places.

**ONE COAT WORK**—Another method often employed is to sponge the wood with water, and then sandpaper before any Stain is applied, but we recommend the application of the second coat of Stain to produce the best results. This is not always necessary, however, if care is exercised in applying the first coat.

Water and Acid Stains cannot be kept in tin packages, as they would discolor, and must always be shipped in glass, earthenware or wooden packages.

(Description and Directions continued on next page)









## OIL AND SPIRIT STAINS—Continued

The popularity of Oil Stains can undoubtedly be traced to their simple manner of application, as they do not have the same tendency to raise the grain of the wood. While handsome effects can be produced with Oil Stains, they do not possess the same depth of tone as Water and Acid Stains, in which the coloring agents are in more perfect solution, and for the same reason Oil Stains are considered less permanent in color.

**OIL STAINS**—The most practical method of applying Oil Stains is to use a soft brush, and then rub into the wood with a pad of cheese cloth, which serves to obliterate the brush marks and even up the color tone.

**SPIRIT STAINS**—The above remarks also apply to Spirit Stains, except that the latter require a little quicker handling, as they set more quickly than the Oil Stains.

**SPECIAL NOTE**—*Where it is found desirable to use an Oil Stain on open-grained woods where a Paste Wood Filler is required, a thin coat of Shellac should precede the application of the Paste Wood Filler, which if applied directly over the Stain would be very apt to produce a cloudy and uneven appearance, as the Stain would wipe off in places with the Paste Filler. The same conditions, however, do not apply to Water and Acid Stains.*

The general practice where Water Stains are used on open-grained woods is to follow the staining with the application of the Paste Wood Filler, following with a thin coat of Shellac. However, where it is desirable to produce sharper tones, bringing out the high-lights, it is advisable to apply the Shellac coat before filling, as it protects the hard parts of the wood from discoloration by the Filler.

**OLD WORK**—For staining old work, Oil or Spirit Stains should always be used. The reason for this is that the Water Stains perform their work by absorption, and in old work the porous properties of the wood are either destroyed or impaired by the previous finishing, so that the Water Stain cannot penetrate.

It is well to remember, however, that the same stains will not produce the same shade exactly on all woods. A porous wood will absorb more stain than a hard, close-grained wood, consequently the color effect will be darker on the more porous and soft wood. Hard woods with pronounced grains, or markings will also take Stains in a different manner from woods showing no grain. The obvious reason is that the Stain penetrates more deeply into the spongy portions of the wood, so that the harder parts of the grain show lighter, and consequently change the general color effect.









## WOOD FILLER

### BERRY BROTHERS PASTE WOOD FILLER

BERRY BROTHERS PASTE WOOD FILLER is intended for use on all Open Grained Wood, and will completely fill the grain of the wood. It will not pull out, and will dry absolutely hard and free from shrinkage, as it contains silex and coloring matter finely ground in oils with the necessary drying agents. Many Paste Wood Fillers contain such perishable materials as whiting, cornstarch and other unstable ingredients. Pitting is generally caused by the use of an inferior Paste Wood Filler, altho this trouble could also be attributed to the improper use of any Filler. Many beautiful effects can be produced by coloring the Paste Wood Filler without any additional coats of Stain. Paste Wood Filler is ready for use when made up to a volume of six to eight pounds to one gallon of Turpentine or Naphtha.

Apply the Paste Wood Filler with a brush, and after allowing it to set until a flat effect is produced (*which under ordinary conditions requires from ten to twelve minutes*) is should be rubbed briskly across the grain with a coarse rag or piece of burlap, and the surplus Filler should then be wiped off with a clean rag. In applying a Paste Wood Filler in connection with an Oil Stain the best method is to apply a thin coat of Shellac over the Stain before filling. This protects the hard parts of the wood against discoloration. If the Paste Wood Filler is used directly over an Oil Stain the chemical action that takes place is apt to loosen up the Stain, causing parts of it to wipe off when the Filler is applied, thus producing an uneven and cloudy effect, and the application of a thin coat of Shellac directly over the Oil Stain, before the Filler is applied, protects the Stain against this danger.

The same applies to a Spirit Stain, but not to a Water Stain or an Acid Stain. Where the latter is used the Paste Wood Filler can be applied directly over the Stain.

*SPECIAL NOTE—The above instructions covering the use of Shellac over an Oil Stain do not apply to Floor Work, as Shellac or Liquid Fillers should never be used as a first coater on floors as they will not stand the wear and tear. See description covering treatment of Floors for further details, on page 9.*









## FIRST COAT WORK

### BERRY BROTHERS "SDC" WHITE SHELLAC

Shellac is undoubtedly the most popular of First Coaters. It dries very quickly and will sand easily, and is particularly adaptable for use over Stains as it serves to bring out the depth of the color. It can also be used to great advantage on spongy or soft woods in building up the finish.

Where it is desirable to retain the natural color of the wood, White Shellac should be used.

Altho Shellac will enhance the beauty of the finish it has little value as a preservative, and should never be used on floors as it does not possess sufficient elasticity to withstand the wear and tear, and will therefore cause the Varnish applied over it to scratch and mar easily under the heel.

Shellac should not be used for exterior purposes, or where dampness is prevalent, as it loses its value when brought in direct contact with moisture. The best results can be obtained by applying Shellac in thin coats. Where an Oil Stain is used on opened-grained woods that require filling, it is advisable to precede the application of the Paste Filler with a thin coat of Shellac, applying the Shellac directly over the Stain. If the Filler is applied directly over an Oil Stain in most instances it will be found that the Stain will wipe off with the Filler, producing a cloudy effect. The same is true of Spirit Stains.

Where Water or Acid Stains are used on open-grained woods the Shellac coat most generally follows the filling of the wood, or sometimes precedes it, where it is particularly desirable to bring out the high-lights.

There are many grades of Shellac for Interior Trim purposes. BERRY BROTHERS "SDC" (WHITE OR ORANGE) will produce the best results. This Shellac contains only pure Gum cut in Alcohol.









## Removing the Old Finish

### APEX VARNISH AND PAINT REMOVER

*In Re-Finishing Operations*, it is often found necessary or advisable to remove the old coats of varnish or paint. In such cases an easy, economical and effective method of performing this work is of much importance.

APEX VARNISH AND PAINT REMOVER is thoroughly reliable for the purpose intended and possesses every essential feature for complete removal of all paint or varnish coats. It is a rapid and effective worker, honey-combing and softening up the old coats so that they can be easily removed right down to the wood with a putty knife or wire wool.

Any varnish remover that remains in the cracks should be brushed out with a stiff brush. One liberal application of APEX VARNISH AND PAINT REMOVER will be found sufficient.

**PRECAUTION**—*After the application of APEX VARNISH AND PAINT REMOVER it is necessary to give the surface a wash with wood alcohol. This is done to eliminate all traces of varnish remover which would otherwise retard the drying of the succeeding coats of varnish.*

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**ORIGIN OF SHELLAC**—Crude Shellac is a resinous incrustation formed on the bark, twigs and branches of various trees by insects known as the *Coccus Lecca*. "Lac" bearing trees are found mostly in India and Siam.

The *Coccus Lecca* is a sort of animated siphon. With its microscopic beak it sucks up the sap, and later gives it out as an excretion which hardens upon exposure to the air. The substance thus produced is "Lac," which after being properly treated is known commercially as Shellac.

Shellac Varnish is a solution of shellac gum in alcohol.

**WHY SHELLAC TURNS WHITE**—The peculiar white or milky appearance that is sometimes seen on surfaces coated with Shellac is usually caused by moisture. While adulterated goods are more apt to misbehave, even pure Shellac will turn milky under certain conditions. If Shellac is applied during damp weather for instance, the atmospheric humidity will produce the milky appearance. If the wood is not perfectly dry the moisture from within will sooner or later seek an exit and will produce the same result.









## COVERING CAPACITIES

### Berry Brothers Finishing Products

#### ONE GALLON COVERS—

VARNISH—From 500 to 600 square feet, *one coat*.

SHELLAC—Approximately 600 square feet, *one coat*.

WATER STAINS—Open-grained Woods, 500 square feet, *one coat*.

Close-Grained or Hard Woods, about 500 square feet or more. Soft Woods, from 400 to 500 square feet, *one coat*.

OIL STAINS—On all woods, 550 square feet, *one coat*.

SPIRIT STAINS—From 300 to 400 square feet, *one coat*.

SHINGLETINT—Brushed-on, *one coat*, about 160 square feet. Brushed-on, *two coats*, the same surface ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons). Dipping, 1,000 shingles—( $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons), and another gallon is sufficient to brush-coat after the shingles are laid.

LUXEBERRY WALL FINISH—From 350 to 400 square feet, *one coat*, depending largely upon the smoothness of the surface and manner of application.

LUXEBERRY WALL SIZE—About 500 square feet, *one coat*, on smooth surfaces.

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL—About 400 square feet, *one coat*.

LUXEBERRY WHITE PRIMER—About 400 square feet, *one coat*.

LUXEBERRY CEMENT COATING—About 300 square feet, *one coat*.

BERRY BROTHERS PASTE WOOD FILLER—From 6 to 8 pounds, made up with one gallon of turpentine or naphtha will cover approximately 300 square feet of surface.

(EXCEPTION—*The above estimates as they relate to our Stains, Fillers, etc., will vary according to the method of application and the nature of the wood. The covering capacity is naturally greater on close-grained hard woods than on soft and open-grained woods, as soft open-grained woods will absorb a greater amount of stain.*)









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